

Daily Eagle
MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, Editor.
REPUBLICAN TICKET.



For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON
of Indiana.

For Vice President,
LEVI P. MORTON,
of New York.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
At Large, JOHN L. WALLER,
EUGENE F. WARE,
First District—FRANK R. OGG,
Second District—T. P. ANDERSON,
Third District—JOHN MADDEN,
Fourth District—JOHN MADDEN,
Fifth District—D. A. VALENTINE,
Sixth District—J. B. MCGONIGAL,
Seventh District—W. G. EMEISON.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.
FOR CONGRESS, SEVENTH DISTRICT
SAMUEL R. PETERS
OF HARVEY COUNTY.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme
Court,
W. A. JOHNSTON, of Ottawa County.

For Governor,
LYMAN U. H. MURPHY, of Montgomery
County.

For Lieutenant Governor,
A. J. FELT, of Nemaha County.

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM HIGGINS, of Shawnee County.

For Treasurer of State,
J. W. HAMILTON, of Sumner County.

For Auditor of State,
TIMOTHY MCCARTHY, of Pawnee
County.

For Attorney General,
L. B. KELLOGG, of Linn County.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
GEORGE W. WINANS, of Davis County.

REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE
TICKET.

For Senator 25th District
O. H. BENTLEY.

For Representative, 3rd District,
GEO. L. DOUGLASS.

For Representative, 3rd District,
E. W. PHILLIPS.

For Representative, 3rd District,
H. C. BOYLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For District Clerk,
CHAS. H. LULING.

For County Attorney,
W. S. MORRIS.

For Probate Judge,
W. T. BUCKNER.

For Superintendent Public Instruction,
D. S. PENCE.

For Commissioner 2d District,
C. A. VANNES.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS

Will be held at the following places:
Cheney, October 3—H. C. Sims, G. W. Jones, E. B.
Jewell.

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CHAUNCEY DEPEW SAYS.

Honorable Chauncey M. Depew, who returned from Europe a few days since in speaking of the English view of the contest, says:
Every man I met, statesmen, politicians, manufacturers, business men and representatives of the laboring element, expected that England would gain some advantage from the election of Mr. Cleveland and the modifications which would result in the tariff, permitting the introduction here more freely of English goods.

DEEP WATER CONVENTION.

Mr. Marsh Murdock, of the Wichita Eagle, has been named for the fifth committee for Kansas on the permanent committee of deep harbors on the Texas Gulf coast. We are pleased to note his acquisition. Mr. Murdock is a strong man, and will exert a favorable influence throughout the west.—Colorado (Denver) Journal.

DEMOCRATIC DAY.

The Democrats will turn themselves loose today. Bandanas will flourish and bananas suffer. It will be the "hoss marines" and no little of infantry thrown in. The subscription papers have been very industriously and persistently circulated and the bands will play at remunerative prices. Federal office holders, no doubt, all came down handsomely for the purpose of giving the man who has promised to elevate the Democratic party of Kansas a big send off. Well, nobody ought to object. John Martin is a nice man, a little high-headed and aristocratic, it is true, given to gold headed canes, ruffled shirts and to posing, yet withal an exceedingly nice man personally, and he should be convinced that he is in the biggest city that Kansas has or ever will have. Besides, all know just as well that their time is short, that there remain but a few more days in which the Democracy can crowd over their work for this country, and disastrous work it has been. So let them have their justification. It will not only make them feel good, but tickle the Botkin party well nigh to death.

THE PROHIB STAMPEDE.

Every day brings additional evidence that the prohibition party as an organization is rapidly losing its grip upon what it had to start with at the beginning of the campaign. The disintegration in the last annual amounts to a stampede. In New York where it succeeded in defeating the Republican party four years ago there will not be enough of it left by November to form a corporal's guard. Many honest, conscientious prohibitionists who were led off by the independent movement, under a misapprehension of the facts and conditions, have discovered their error; have become convinced that there is no earthly hope for the success of the party at the election, and that it could not do more than the Republican party has done and it is pledged to do in the future, and, further, as has been oft and repeatedly stated, that support of that movement is direct encouragement to the open and avowed enemies of the principles they would uphold and defend. Their minds being disabused of the mistaken ideas that prompted them to lend their influence and support to the independent movement, it is but what was and always is to be expected of those who make a mistake through false impressions and influences, i. e., that they renew their allegiance to the cause and to the party that truly represents it.

In view of these facts it has been only a question of time when the re-alignment should take place. That it has begun in earnest, not only in the east but throughout the country, there is no longer any doubt, and that it will continue to develop to the end of the campaign there is no room for doubt. Prohibitionists who are such from convictions and who sincerely desire to see the principle triumph will support the Republican ticket, and those who profess sympathy with the movement only for party or personal advantage will be found on election day with opposition ballots in their hands. The few who may have the hardihood to stout it out and go through the form of supporting that ism will be a sorry showing when the votes are counted.

Some of the Democratic brethren down at Atlanta are almost ready to wish now that Sam Small had never "experienced religion" and quit whiskey. Sam is a political prohibitionist at present, is running for the state senate, is putting in more effective work for the third party than he ever did in his unregenerate days for the Democracy, and has kicked up a disturbance that worries the Democratic brethren mightily.

It has been taken for granted that Mr. Cleveland's \$10,000 contribution to the Democratic campaign fund came out of his own pocket, but the Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) hears that this mistake. According to its informant the pocket out of which the \$10,000 actually came appertains to one Myron H. Banks, contractor, who got the contract for dredging Charleston harbor, and is said to have made \$160,000 out of it in a single year.

Thirty-five hundred pounds of Judge Peters' Wichita speech is to be shipped into Kansas. It is estimated that at least 1,700 readers may be reached by that invoice.—K. C. Star.

Judge Peters is not only a theoretical but practical Protectionist, believing in home made productions. That speech is not shipped in. It was made here and printed here and the thirty-five hundred pounds of papers containing it were shipped from the Eagle office and there were fifty-odd thousand of them.

The able journal, the New York Independent, puts the logic of the situation into an epigram when it says that a vote for the Democratic party is a vote for the saloon; a vote for the Republican party is a vote against the saloon. Between these two parties lies the only actual choice for either Harrison who is a pronounced anti-saloon Republican, and the nominee of a temperance party, or Cleveland a pronounced anti-saloon Republican, and the nominee of a temperance party, will be elected. The votes that count for Harrison and temperance will be those that are cast for the Republican party; the votes that count for Cleveland and the saloon will be those that are cast for the Democratic and third parties.

The action of the Osage Democracy in nominating a minister for state senator and a total abstainer for representative is cited as evidence of the regenerative process claimed to be at work in that party. We should be only too glad if it was true, but the numerous similar evidences heretofore, that proved only delusions, makes us skeptical of any and every such reformatory manifestation. The experienced revivalist doesn't pay much attention to the periodic mourner, one who has to be converted over at every revival meeting.

General Harrison has a most clear and clever way of putting the essence of an entire issue in a single sentence. What power and sweep there is in that one declaration that, "The important question is not so much the length of the step as the direction of it." It is conclusive as to the course of Cleveland. And then he sets down the free traders as "students of maxims, not of the markets." And again, "We do not offer a fixed schedule but a principle." These are phrases to carry the campaign on.

Prof. Proctor, the scientist, who lately died, ridiculed religion, and claimed to be able to prove that there was no such thing. Nearly all the scientists say the same thing. We wonder what Prof. Proctor thinks about it now; a letter from him now would be full of interest.—The Union.

It is doubtful. The world has the law, the prophets and the cumulative testimony of two thousand years touching the Christian religion, to say nothing of the all but innumerable other forms and isms, and if it believe not these, a misgiving from the great unknown would make no impression upon the living.

Those southern cities and towns which have quarantined against the refugees from the fever stricken places, are, to a certain extent, justified in their action, but they should remember the humane course of Baltimore in 1855 when the yellow fever prevailed so terribly in Norfolk and Portsmouth. Daily steam communication was permitted between Baltimore and these cities, taking stores, nurses and supplies for the sick, and coffins for the dead, and bringing back the refugees and the convalescent. It was a noble and brave policy, involving risks, but resulting in untold blessings to the afflicted cities and in no harm to Baltimore. More charity and less of panic is the need of the hour in the stricken south.

Some of the Democratic papers are howling because General Harrison's speeches are given to the Associated Press. The speeches are enough to make them howl, such arrays of damaging facts are they in laying bare the hypocritical professions and destructive methods proposed by the Democratic party. Mr. Cleveland has the same access to the public that General Harrison has; why don't he make a few speeches? If he doesn't have the opportunity, by the presence of visiting delegations, as does the Indiana statesman, it is his and his party's misfortune and nobody else's fault. Full of gratification as the campaign is to General Harrison and his party—these overflowing manifestations of popular approval and support—it is not a matter of pleasure alone, but a business transaction and issue. They realize the importance of the outcome and are in the contest to win.

If a man enter office pledged to do certain things, for a certain few people who happen to be in position to demand and perhaps compel pledges, he is manifestly doing an injustice to the rest of us. Is not that so? Speaking of pledges, Rev. M. L. Haines, General Harrison's pastor, says that he happens to know that his distinguished parishioner gave just one pledge, and that was to be elected president of the United States he would conduct the administration of Republican principles. "Further than that," says Mr. Haines, "I know that General Harrison stands absolutely unpledged." The Republican party accepts that one pledge as embodying all the requirements that the best interests of the country as a whole can impose. And it has confidence in his integrity and ability to believe he will perform it to the letter.

TREASURY MISMANAGEMENT.

Secretary Fairchild has raised his limit for the purchase of United States four per cent. bonds to 130, and at that figure has just bought \$5,340,340 of them.

In January last the secretary could have purchased these bonds at from 125 to 130. In the same month of January he deposited with certain favored national banks \$30,000,000 and upward of public money free of interest, with which he could have bought \$24,000,000 of bonds. Adding to the 130 he is now paying for them the 3 per cent. interest since January, brings their cost to the government up to 138, as against say 126, which the cost would have been if he had bought them in January.

Here is a dead loss to the national treasury of 6 per cent. on \$24,000,000, or \$1,440,000, and a corresponding profit to the banks which bought the bonds and pledged them to the treasury. This might have been avoided by the exercise of a little common sense. What says the president.

IMPORTANCE OF A GULF HARBOR.

We have a recent communication from Hon. William E. Hutchinson, of Wichita, Kansas, delegate to the late interstate deep harbor convention, and now a member of the permanent general committee on deep harbors, in which he mentions this subject of deep harbors on the Gulf coast as the greatest project of modern times. Mr. Hutchinson is right; it is a stupendous project, of such vast importance to more than one-half of these United States, that if the amount of money required to carry it out is great, yet would the importance overshadow the cost until the expense would be insignificant. Ten millions of money will give us at least three important harbors on the Texas Gulf coast. Mr. Hutchinson is also alive to the importance of our local project for the extension of irrigation, and through his state press is modifying the opposition to our reservoir scheme. Bravo! Mr. H.; just instill into your magnificent Senator Plumb some of your good sense on this subject and we will be everlastingly grateful to you.

A homesteader near Coolidge, who did not have his family with him, is in trouble about proving up. Though he has affidavits to show that his wife, back in Kentucky, is an invalid, the land office held that he must get her and remain another six months on his claim before he can commute it. He has been given thirty days in which to perfect his appeal.

HOW THE FARMERS ARE INTERESTED IN WICHITA.

To the Editor of the Eagle.
In 1883, 1886 and 1887 the oats crop was rather short in this county. In '85 the value of the whole crop was, in round numbers, \$274,000; in '86, \$438,000. For 1887-I have no statistics. In '81 I bought oats for 12 cents, and in '86 for 17 cents, by the wagon load on the street. But in '87 the lowest price that I know of by bulk was 20 cents. This year they began to sell from 20 to 25 cents just after harvest, by the wagon load. Such, in brief, is the history of oats during that period.

Referring to the above data we find that while the oats production of this county for '86 was about five hundred thousand bushels greater than 1885, the price advanced rather. The same advance has continued to the present. But this has not been the case so much in the neighboring towns. This season oats sold, I was told, as low as ten cents per bushel on the streets of towns one hundred miles west on a railroad; and have not gone beyond thirteen cents yet in the same places.

When we look for the cause we find that from an over grown provincial town in 1884 Wichita has assumed the proportions of a young cosmopolitan city. A great demand has been created for not only oats but for everything the farmer raises. I have cited the oats crop because it has heretofore been least marketable for ready cash. The increased market facilities have extended to all staples in proportion at least. And other things made saleable for cash that were heretofore worthless in the market. This large and growing demand becomes more diversified as time passes. This diversification retains more and more cash at home now as against less and less as we go back to the town and village days. It is the steady process of capitalizing a country. The proof is in the fact that a load of country produce of any sort finds a ready market in the streets of Wichita for cash now because there are forty thousand people as against six or eight a few years back when such stuff was largely bartered.

With packing houses here a ready sale will be found for tender loins, chickens, spareribs, etc., which enables packers to turn a profit largely from a local population. This, too, makes items of cheap food which partly cheapens labor and enables men to start job factories, tanneries and other adjuncts to packing houses. And all makes a ready cash market right at home for the farmer for all he now raises, and creates a demand for what he cannot now afford to raise. These influences are extensive in their reach. Make Wichita a more varied and extensive market, and every farmer's chances for getting clear of debt and greatly increasing the price of his land is increased many times. Dispute what has now been built up here in the way of markets if possible, and the mortgage and the mortgagee of this section will both be injured. Create here a city of 100,000 active and thrifty consumers and you will have four, six or ten years and our farmers will be able in that time to get out of debt or refund at 5 to 6 per cent.

Were a great congress of bankers assembled and in possession of all the knowledge bearing upon this question they would not make the key to the business situation in this valley is to maintain and strengthen Wichita as a great home market. Were a great congress of packers, grain and stock dealers in the cities east of us assembled with like information they would not doubt say that the key to their continuing to control the prices of Kansas produce is to break down Wichita as a market; and set every little town so jealous at every other one in Kansas that no one of them could make a city.

W. E. HUTCHINSON.

SOME PERSONAL ESTIMATES.

"What do you think of President Cleveland?"
The answers of a large number of congressmen to this reasonable question use up half a dozen columns of small type in Monday's New York World. It is pleasant to be told that an opportunity was given to each of the congressmen to revise his language—and, we suppose, his opinion, too, if he so desired. In public opinion, it is as it should be. Most of the answers are about what they might have been expected to be, yet the element of unexpectedness is not wholly lacking, either.

Sunset Cox attributes Mr. Cleveland's success to a "series of elements" that "have been working together." Among these he mentions "the judgment of Andrew Cummings finds him," "both solid and stolid," and rates him as a politician above the late President Arthur. "My opinion of Mr. Cleveland wouldn't look well in print," says Thomas A. Browne of Indiana. "His greatest strength is his judgment." Charles H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, "was in supposing that the [mugwump] were of any value to him after they were foolish enough to vote for him." Nelson Dingley, jr., of Maine, sums up judicially: "A man of fair ability, moderate culture, slight acquaintance with the needs of men and public affairs, much stubbornness, great caution, plodding patience, marked industry in details, much common sense and a large measure of that cunning which passes with many for political sagacity." What John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, especially admires in his "great leader" is his "judgment." The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says: "The mind that makes him thoroughly reliable." [Perhaps this quality explains the phenomena of a one term president on principle seeking re-election.] W. H. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, doesn't consider Mr. Cleveland a statesman by any means, but he is a No. 1. "In his habits of life the American simplicity that marks the true Democrat is ever apparent. He is in a bee line with the traditions of the party, and his idea is to elevate the Democratic party to the plane upon which the American people have the right to expect it to stand."

It may be remarked generally of these interviews that the language employed by the Republicans in speaking of the president is in strong and pleasing contrast with that employed by many Democratic newspapers in speaking of General Harrison.

A MANIFEST INJUSTICE.

President Cleveland in vetoing the bill certifying to the state of Kansas certain lands to the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts—the bill which provides that 7,682 acres of land, the bal-

THE - FALL - SEASON

Under Full Headway With The

WHITE HOUSE --of-- INNES & ROSS

As usual in the lead, showing the finest and largest stock west of Chicago, filled with the handsomest and most charming creations of the London and Paris manufacturers. The styles are so rich, so varied and so different from anything heretofore attempted, that description is impossible. Examine them and you will be charmed. Our styles are confined to us exclusively and cannot be found in any other store in the city. All our goods have been purchased with the greatest of care. Our selections have been made to suit the wants of the million—be his pocket book fat or lean.

Good Quality, Cheap, Durable and Reliable.

SPECIAL DRIVES.

We are showing special drives in a wonderful cheap fabric, all wool extra heavy serge at the low price of 29 cents. 20 cents per yard. Real value 50 cts. All the latest shades and colors.

Novelties in black velvet, stripe plush, satin, and fancy colored brocades at 96 cents a yard. Manufacturers price \$2.00 per yard.

Great Bargain of the Season—5,000 yards Surah silk at 48 Cents. 48 Cents. All colors and shades.

Wear showing the best assortment of black dress goods in the United States. All the plain weaves and a superb assortment in fancy weaves, drab, alma, Melrose, Maria Theresa, Tamese, Priestly silk warp Henriettas and twenty other different styles. Black goods is the correct thing.

75 pieces real French imported Broadcloths, all shades. Our customers will please remember that our broadcloths are not of American manufacture. All imported.

Grand Opening of Plush Garments. The Phoenix London dye, the best in the world. Every garment warranted, all lengths. We have an immense line of the new and fashionable garment called the "Directoire Sacque," in plush. We will place on sale Tuesday a great line of cloth long Cloaks, in Raglans, Hermites, in all the latest styles. All the deep sleeves and capes.

Mens knit underwear, bargains at 82 cents, worth 90 cents.

Mens extra heavy camels hair. The price for this week only will be 48 cents, value 75 cents.

Mens extra weight, also fine, in scarlet, white and camels hair, 68 cents regular price \$1.00.

Ninety-six Cents—Buys your choice in camels hair, scarlet and white underwear, worth \$1.50, for 95 cents.

In connection with the above we show fall lines of knit underwear in French ribbed, Jersey fitting, fancy colors.

New hosiery, neckwear, collars, cuffs and furnishings.

The best fitting and finished corset in the world, 50 Cents.

Ladies Handkerchiefs.

Unapproachable, unprecedented values. 5 good styles at one cent each, 1,000 dozen at 10 cents, special styles, 1,000 dozen at 15 cents, French lawn, 1,000 dozen choice French needlework scooped H. S. and embroidered at 25 cents, 25 cents, 25 cents.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Curtains, Trimmings. The greatest stock ever shown. Our prices the lowest in the country; our assortment the best.

It pays to trade at the WHITE HOUSE OF INNES & ROSS. We save money for our customers. The WHITE HOUSE.

116 and 120 Main St.

ance of the 90,000 acres donated by congress to Kansas for agriculture college purposes, by the act of July 2, 1892, very clearly shows that his wants for exercising his prerogative as a vetoer overrides his sense of right, of equity, if, indeed, he has any such sense. It has been established beyond doubt that Kansas did not receive 90,000 acres of land as provided by the act of July 2, 1892, and that, in equity, it is entitled to the balance due, the 7,682 acres.

Both houses of congress agreed that the state was entitled to this land in order to carry out the provisions of the original bill, and, in accordance with that conviction, they passed a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to certify to Kansas that number of acres of public land. But Grover Cleveland, who arrogates to himself superior wisdom, assumes to thwart the wishes of congress in this matter, thus outraging the rights of a great state, for the simple reason that his assumed understanding of the points involved in the claim is faulty.

There have been intolerable egotisms and despots in the world before Cleveland's day, but never before was there such a colossal combination of ignorance, egotism and arrogance as that which dominated the present head, neck and bowels of this nation.—Atchinson Champion.

SEDGWICK COUNTY AT TOPEKA.

Sherwood & Rohrer's Jerseys Take all the Premiums.

From the KANSAS FARMER.
Sherwood & Rohrer, the well known Jersey cattle breeders, exhibited nineteen head of their beauties, and, as usual, carried off a large share of the ribbons, as will be seen elsewhere in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. The St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, St. Valentine's Day 1378, heads the herd. His sire was a son of Duke Pops 32238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197, and his dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duke P 76 C. This cross has proved a "happy nick," and only a question of time when this bull will be one of the greatest butter sires in this country. Without exception his calves are the most promising we have seen—grand udders and well placed teats. He is certainly an exceptionally fine and handsome animal. His carrying off first prize in grand sweepstakes for best bull and four of his get with such strong competition emphasizes all that the writer has said. The herd won first premium in grand sweepstakes. At the Wichita fair this herd won first and second prize in grand sweepstakes with good competition. At Winfield nearly every premium in class. They also carried away the American Jersey Cattle Club prize at the Kansas state fair last year as the best herd of Jerseys in the state. Dr. H. Grinnell, Horton, Kan., one of the judges in the grand sweepstakes, said they were the best four calves he ever judged. The doctor is a practical man and thoroughly understands his business, having been a breeder a number of years. It is with great pleasure that the writer is able to make such a creditable mention of this, the most valuable Jersey herd in the state, and we wish to bear witness to the fact that the proprietors are gentlemen of the highest order and will do just what they agree to. Their stock farm is most beautifully located in the garden of the west, in the valley of the Nile of America, a few miles west of Wichita—the windy wonder of Kansas.

The Democratic party has never been anything else but a free trade party. Its present position is not new. It is new for it to confess, that is all.

Specimens have been received at an assay office in Topeka, from the Logan county nickel deposits which are found to run from 2 to 30 per cent. pure nickel. At the lowest estimate the deposit is worth over \$7,000 a ton, and can be worked with great profit, there being an unlimited supply of it. There is great excitement in Logan county over the rich find, and several claims have been staked out. It is believed to be the most valuable mineral find ever made in Kansas.

Law, order and decency in Wichita are unknown quantities.—J. C. Union.

This, coming from a person who has never been in Wichita, and who is such an utter stranger to the characteristics that he mentions that he would not recognize them if he were to meet them on the highway in broad daylight, is quite funny. The ball struck Ferguson as he leg above the knee, shattering the bone. The limb was amputated close to the thigh, and it is not thought the man can recover.—G. C. Sentinel.

Mrs. Noah Magee, of Conway Springs, is the mother of a healthy, sprightly boy baby that weighed but three pounds at its birth, two weeks ago.

The gossip of the Hatfield neighborhood is the marriage of W. H. Miller and Miss Ora McGonick, the latter the teacher in the schools there. They were married a month ago and no one found it out until a day or two ago.—Conway Star.

Death in the Oven.

There is a question that the stunted growth of children and a large class of ultimately fatal diseases as dyspepsia, scrofula, kidney disease, nervous derangement, etc., are traceable to a lack of legislative interference for suppressing the sale of adulterated Baking Powders and Flavoring Extracts.

We believe that every consumer should be informed of the fact of there having been found one brand of baking powder that is free from ammonia, lime, alum or any disreputable drug taint, and one brand of Flavoring Extracts that is free from poisonous oils, which is pure, delicious and wholesome, and those are Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Delicious Flavoring Extracts.